

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

DAILY UNION SERIES—VOL. LVIII—No. 9886.
DAILY RECORD SERIES—VOL. XXVI—No. 4895.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1882.

HALE BROS. & CO.

THE MIDDLE MEN IN BUSINESS

Are becoming too numerous!

—AND—

HALE BROS. & CO.

—ARE—

THE FIRST TO DISPENSE WITH THEM

When one commences to think of the great profits they have to pay on manufactured articles, simply because the House they buy their goods of is not in a position to buy large enough to make it an object for the manufacturer—consequently they are compelled to buy of those who deal in smaller quantities, and commonly known as "Jobbers;" it appears to us that this should not be so. The consumer, buying of such Houses, is compelled to pay four profits:

FIRST—The Manufacturer's profit.

SECOND—The Commissioner's profit.

THIRD—The Jobber's profit.

FOURTH—The Retailer's profit.

Any one can readily see that they have to pay an enormous profit over the cost of manufacture when goods go through these different hands. This has always been a serious question with us, and since our advent in business we have been continually striving to avoid it, and now our account for our Five California Stores is so large that it admits us to buy the quantity demanded by any manufacturer. This we do largely, and our never-failing CASH makes our account a valuable one.

The prices at which we are now offering

TABLE LINEN

—AND—

LINEN NAPKINS

Fully agree with the above facts.

WE ARE SELLING LARGE QUANTITIES DAILY, AND OUR

70c. Unbleached, Cream,

Barnsley Table Linen

Cannot be matched in Sacramento

**OUR LARGE BLANKET STOCK
IS GRADUALLY LOWERING.**

But we have enough left on hand, and are continually receiving more.

Our Assortment is Complete, and we are Offering Exceptional Values.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

COUNTRY ORDERS receive careful attention, and filled promptly.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

829, 831, 833, 835 K street,

—AND—

1026 NINTH STREET SACRAMENTO.

HOME HAPPENINGS.

Executions for Murder—The Cold Wave—Joe Coburn Pardoned—The Tragedy at St. Louis—Heavy Suit Growing Out of the War—The Murder Trial at Chicago—A Congressman Interviewed—The Fire Record—Disastrous Railroad Accident—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Beck called up the resolution inquiry into political assassination.

Hale said the Democratic party had placed rich men on the committee to set contributions, and assessed the liquor men heavily.

At 2 o'clock the bankruptcy bill was taken up.

Jones of Florida offered an amendment giving the party sought to be brought into involuntary bankruptcy the right to demand a jury trial as to the grounds of the bankruptcy. Agreed to.

Morgan offered an amendment, making it a condition of the bill dealing in interest in certain articles of prime necessity, such as corn, sugar, cotton, rice, etc., Agreed to.

Hale made an address advocating the Lowell bill.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Burrows, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Consular bill, Defense Committee of the Whole. [Appropriates \$250,000, bing \$80,000 less than last year, and \$132,000 below the estimates.]

The bill for the relief of the officers and sailors who participated in the action with the Merrimac now received under the treasury.

Cassidy and wife leave for Washington this morning.

The Arctic Wave.

CHICAGO, December 8.—Crews arriving yesterday from the Arctic were fully frozen. Two vessels came into the harbor completely covered with ice. The crews nearly perished. Bars, hands and feet were frozen. Most of the trunks had been yesterday and last night from a half hour to each other. The barrels and many freight were abandoned on account of the cold. There was no impediment, but the roads difficult in making steam enough, while having water freezing in the tanks. No accident yet occurred.

WINNIFRED, December 8.—The thermometer should have been 30° below, instead of 67°, according to dispatch.

Miseries.

WINNIFRED, December 8.—Dispatches from various localities indicate the North-West show that the cold wave subsisted as suddenly as it rose. At 6 this evening the following reports were received: Big March, 18° above; Jamestown, 12° above; Fargo, 20° above; Duluth, 25° above; Breckenridge, 20° above; Winona, 10° above; St. Cloud, 10° above; Wissota; 5° above; Stevenson's, 10° above; Pembina, 5° above. Most of the points mentioned indicate falling weather.

PETERSBURG (Va.), December 8.—The weather last night and today is colder by 23 degrees than yesterday. All the hydrants and fountains are frozen. In Prince George county, many streams and roads are frozen solid.

OTTAWA, December 8.—The weather is very cold throughout Ontario, the thermometer ranging from zero to 10° below.

CHICAGO, December 8.—Temperature to-day, 15° above to 7° below.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Midnight—Highest temperature to-day, 21°; lowest, 10°.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), December 8.—The weather is very cold throughout Ontario, the thermometer ranging from zero to 10° below.

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DISTANT AUCKLAND.

LETTER FROM NEW ZEALAND—COLONIAL INDEPENDENCE.

The Colonists and the Home Government—The Transit of Venus—A Gas Speculation—Votes about Auckland

(Correspondence of the REXXER-UNION.)

AUCKLAND, N. Z., November 7, 1882.

The compulsory acceptance of any man that the Home Government may elect to send out as Governor is one of the features of Colonial Government which works much dissatisfaction among settlers, and in this respect Gladstone's Administration has offended New Zealand most grievously, there never having been any one appointed who was so thoroughly disliked as Sir Arthur Gordon—a sinecurist and despatched especially for drawing a salary he does not earn, the administration of affairs being conducted by the Chief Justice. Though Gordon assumed the office three years ago, and has two years more to serve, it is well understood that he will not return, while, should a successor of the same sort be appointed, New Zealand, being a robust youth who cut his eye-teeth some years ago, will break loose from his mamma's apron strings, declaring her only an old fogey, anyway. The anti-slavery, anti-orthodox democracy of the colony, press me to get some extenuating like the following: "The Imperial Government tells the colonists that they must go on paying him (Gordon) after he has ceased being connected with them. By this gross abuse of official patronage they provide a definite

SUBSTANTIAL GRIEVANCE.

To urge of favor of colonial independence, They and everybody else knows the character of the man, and that he would prove the failure he has always been." Although we are officially orphaned, we are very jolly orphans, and repine marvelously little. So far as we are aware, the colonists of New Zealand are perfectly satisfied with the wise and judicious rule of our present administrator, and assuredly would not willingly exchange his benevolent sway for the frigid, maledomous and uncomfortable rule of the honorable gentleman who has been so kindly Englished out of our expense, were he half a dozen Earths and royal pages rolled into one." While Gordon was here no relief could be obtained from Maori (native) squatting, but time enough had already elapsed to realize that he was gone, when the aborigines were brought to terms in a humane and peaceful manner. No sooner did the news reach him in Fiji than he ordered a British man-of-war to bring him back with all possible dispatch, which was done, but he arrived too late to undo the good accomplished, so went home in a huff.

HONORARY EXILES.

These Governors, of whom there are six in Australia and one in New Zealand, are mere incumbrances at best, and the election of an executive from among themselves is freely agitated by settlers. An English politician who comes here to lounge in the government's ad interim has no interests in common with settlers, and is regarded as an honorary exile, compelled to remain at least five years at the antipodes among a lot of hungry and naked cannibals, the burden of his labors being to instill English patriotism and draw a salary of from \$38,000 to \$50,000 per annum. With him English interests are paramount to those of the colony, and in the event of their clash, he will stand by the former no matter how trivial, and ignore the latter, if it be vital. Fancy each of the United States paying \$50,000 a year for such a Governor, and you will see that Longfellow made a mistake, for of all the sad words of tongue and pen the salient are not "it might have been." Colonists, however, are too democratic to learn the lessons they pay so dearly for, and unless the teacher proves indulgent they are apt to become unworthy even under blood royal itself, as the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise discovered in Canada, when, among other things, they proposed a court rule that ladies should appear on such occasions wearing hats more than a sixth part of an hour, and to the Sandwich Islands than that frigid Dominion, the fad to graceful curves and rounded outlines in the female form divine.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

One of the three expeditions sent out by the United States to observe the transit of Venus has arrived in Auckland, and consists of Elwin Smith, H. S. Pritchett, Augustus Storey and Gustavus Thierhukl, whose reception has been very hospitable; and the Government is doing all in its power to further their ends. A hil top in the "Domain," a large park and cricket ground in the city, has been selected as the site for the necessary buildings, which are to be erected. One general scientific instrument; another for photographic apparatus; the third, an octagonal building with a revolving top; and the fourth, a storehouse. In this connection, it may be remembered, that New Zealand owes its existence as a British colony to a transit of Venus, Captain Cook having been sent out here to see the froth-formed deity dance before the sun in 1759, otherwise the colony might have been continued under the Dutch.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

A new and valuable invention in illuminating gas has been made by a New Zealand tradesman. It is composed of air, water and fat, or a new combination of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon. A company has been formed to work the patent, some American capitalists are endeavoring to purchase all rights for their colonies, but have only secured one-seventy-second part, for which they paid \$5,000. The invention is said to be almost impossible to distinguish the difference between it and walnut, as it resembles a beautiful polish and can be used now for the manufacture of furniture. In the forests throughout Ontario birch grows in abundance, especially if the land is not too boggy. There is a great difference in the wood of different sections. Where the land is high and dry the wood is firm and clear; but if the land is low and wet the wood has a tendency to be soft and of a bluish color. In all the northern regions it can be found in great abundance, and as the trees grow to such great size little trouble is experienced in procuring it in large quantities.

KEEP THE CELLAR CLEAN.

A great deal of sickness families suffer could be easily traced to the cellar. The cellar not unusually opens into the kitchen; the kitchen is the cold air of the cellar which has passed through the floor of the house, and therefore lighter than the air of the room above. This would be well enough if the cellar air was pure, but often it is not; partly decayed vegetables may be there, or rotten wood, etc. The present time is opportunity for a thorough cleansing of the cellar. A day should be taken to throw out and carry away all dirt, rotten wood, decayed vegetables, and other accumulations that have gathered there. Brush down the cobwebs, and with a bucket of lime paint the walls and ceiling a good coat of white. Take some old brooms that the good wife has worn out, and spread the white-wash on thick and strong. It will sweeten up the air in the cellar, the parlor, and the bedrooms, and it may save the family from the afflictions of fevers, diphtheria, and doctors.—[American Artist.]

A MILK QUESTION.

The survival of a cheese and bacon company which was established near Auckland has for a long time seemed problematical, owing to its refusal to give farmers more than six cents per gallon for milk, and the scant supply forthcoming at that price. Since the return of one of the farmers

from the United States a settlement has been reached, amicable and satisfactory to all. From this farmer it has been learned that in the United States cheese factories make nine cents per gallon profit; so the Directors have agreed to give that amount, relying on the profits of the cheese to make up the difference. Another innovation, derived from the same source, is that of selling cattle for butchering by weight instead of by number, which has been vigorously agitated, and promises soon to be generally adopted.

PILOT SERVICE.

Auckland's pilot service is in a rather unsettled condition. An order was recently issued by the Harbor Board dismissing the present pilot staff, with a view to contracting with some competent person for the efficient performance of the service, but the Board has found it impossible to enforce its rule through refusal of those deemed competent to stand examination, while others standing fail. The Board has also found it necessary to abandon his coming death by signing over all his property to his daughter. He then went to sleep, and on the next day asked for some Frankfurter sausage and lager, saying that he was hungry. The next day he said he was very sorry and walked away from the hospital, apparently in pretty good condition, but after a short time he again alighted off outside his head, but there is considerable doubt as to where the other one is. "It may be in his brain, it may be lodged in one of the nasal bones, or he may have swallowed it," said the physician who attended him in the hospital. Time, it thus appears, may or may not show whether William Scheevers' name is to be added to the long list of persons who have recovered from what are ordinarily mortal wounds.

LIFE AND DEATH.

WHAT INJURIES A MAN MAY RECEIVE AND LIVE.

Some Remarkable Cases on Record of Severe Wounds and Astonishing Recoveries.

Recently the people resident in Astoria were startled by the report (two reports, in fact), that one William Scheevers, a German shoemaker of that vicinity, had shot himself once in the mouth and once in the ear with a "bulldog" revolver, and was dead. Inquiry showed that he was not yet dead, but the physician hastily said he must immediately have had two bullets in his brain. He was brought to New York and placed for treatment in the Roosevelt Hospital, and after a few hours was sufficiently composed to arrange for his coming death by signing over all his property to his daughter. He then went to sleep, and on the next day asked for some Frankfurter sausage and lager, saying that he was hungry. The next day he said he was very sorry and walked away from the hospital, apparently in pretty good condition, but after a short time he again alighted off outside his head, but there is considerable doubt as to where the other one is. "It may be in his brain, it may be lodged in one of the nasal bones, or he may have swallowed it," said the physician who attended him in the hospital. Time, it thus appears, may or may not show whether William Scheevers' name is to be added to the long list of persons who have recovered from what are ordinarily mortal wounds.

OTHER CASES.

TO MULTIPLY THE LIST.

Of men who have survived "mortal injuries," or what have been supposed to be mortal, would be to make this article a catalogue, as hinted above. There are such cases without number, and each has its own peculiarity. "Bill" Poole, the gambler, is well known, lived some days with a bullet in his heart. A negro in this city, some ten years ago, murdered his mistress and then cut his own throat with a sharp razor, and died, but was killed by her. Then, with the irrational fear that sometimes animals would be suisces, he ran away to escape arrest. He remained hidden in an outhouse for over forty-eight hours. Then, being hungry, he crawled out and surrendered to the police. He was faint with the loss of blood, and his windpipe was completely severed. An unfortunate man who hangs around an Eighth-avenue saloon in this city carries a bullet in his brain cavity, which has been found, by use of the "iron bullet" (a surgeon's) to be in the upper jaw. This bullet entered his temple, the hole being still apparent during the war of the rebellion. He was a strict teetotaler before and during the war, but since he was shot he has had a terrible thirst for liquor. A common remark of the saloon-keeper is, "Don't give Tom a glass; it'll make him blind drunk." There is no end to such cases, but another branch of the subject should be mentioned, that is, the effect of the tooth, or a part of the tooth, as a natural consequence grows up above the level of the others, that is, the hole that is very likely to "quid"; that is, he gets it in his food, make attempts to spit it out, the result is that the grinders (which, however, from this abnormal formation he is prevented from doing). Inconvenience, perhaps pain from the tooth cutting the gum above, the lips or the tongue, is the result, and the animal ceasing from his efforts to masticate quietly opens his mouth and lets the pellet of food drop out. As a consequence of defective powers of mastication, loss of condition supervenes, until the horse so afflicted may be an unsound horse, for, being prevented from properly masticating his food, the loss of condition thereby entailed necessarily diminishes his strength, for the development of the teeth is a mechanical one. Where pointed portions project upwards from the grinding surface, a sliding chisel is the best instrument to cut it off with. Where the edges of the teeth are rough, the tooth-rasp must be vigorously put into use. Both these operations (although neither is of the most delicate nature) require a certain amount of tact and practice for results to be obtained. The loss of a front tooth, which may follow from external violence, is to be looked upon as a defect, and a horse having this deficiency is not a desirable one. The lips of aged horses are often seen to hang pendulously and flabby from the gums. This is due to a loss of nervous power—a partial paralysis; and an animal with this deficiency of tactile and muscular power in the lips cannot gather in his food so quickly or so well as he should do. He generally, too, shivers at the mouth, a great deal; saliva is thus wasted, and the digestive process in that respect more or less crippled.

SMOKE-SWALLOWERS.

There are thousands of men who have been in the habit for years of inhaling (not swallowing, but breathing) the smoke of cigars or cigarettes. If any one of them should die and an autopsy should be made, his lungs could be squeezed in a common lemon-squeezer and enough of the pure oil of nicotine would exude to kill a dozen people. It is a well known and common fact that a man who continues to expose himself to the uses of many kinds of tobacco may take with impunity and carry around in his system a sufficient amount to kill fifty other men. Probably the commonest instance of this is in the use of nicotine.

SMOKE-SWALLOWERS.

A man steps on a bit of orange peel, or his friend sportively pulls away his chair, with the idiotic idea that he is joking, and the victim sits down too far, fractures his spine, and scratches his finger, and dies of shock. A large man, heading sideways in his chair, trying to button his shoes, loses his balance, rolls over on a carpeted floor and breaks his arm. Gangrene sets in and he dies. Such cases are on record, and go to show how slight the real hold on life is. Yet slight as is the tenure by which men stay in this world, there are innumerable cases on record far more marvelous than that of William Scheevers, even supposing that he has a bullet or even two in his brain. The inevitable death that was foretold came to the main organs of the body does not always come. Men live not only with bullets in their brain, holes in their stomach, dislocated spines, and actual wounds in the heart itself, but even with open wounds clear through the body itself. General Henry A. Barnum, of Brooklyn, wrote while President Garfield lay dying a letter to the press in which he told of his own wound which he received in battle during the civil war. It remained an open sore for months. His health has never healed, and for years his treatment of has been simply to wear in a hole a roll of prepared lint. This is renewed daily, and the suppuration of the wound is constant, sometimes greater and sometimes less, but never entirely ceasing.

GENERAL SURGEON'S CASE.

General Shields of Missouri, has a simple case of a soldier who has a bullet in his head and open in front and behind. His head is said, was received in the Mexican war, and he wears, not hurt, but a small handkerchief in it. This he can draw directly through his body. Some three or four years ago a boy in Paterson, N. J., picking up shavings in a carpenter's shop, fell backward against a buzz-saw that was revolving with immense rapidity. Recovering his equilibrium he walked unaided to a druggist near by and asked to have his hand drawn, and claimed of having a terrible headache, and was not doubtful when it was found on examination that the saw had divided his head almost in two. One end of the cut was half way between the forehead and the crown of the head, and the other end was just at the base of the skull. A right line from one end to the other would have passed almost through the middle of the head, but the saw was a small one, and its outside edge had bent back a question far beyond such edge of the bone. The boy had a slight swelling near by, and remained unaided to a druggist near by and asked to have his hand drawn, and claimed of having a terrible headache, and was not doubtful when it was found on examination that the saw had divided his head almost in two. One end of the cut was half way between the forehead and the crown of the head, and the other end was just at the base of the skull. A right line from one end to the other would have passed almost through the middle of the head, but the saw was a small one, and its outside edge had bent back a question far beyond such edge of the bone. 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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY . . . DECEMBER 9, 1882

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater.—Afternoon and evening. Meeting-to-night.—Knights of the Red Cross. Special meeting—Washington Lodge, F. and A. M. Card of Thanks—Mrs. Mary Fahy and family. Meeting—A. O. U. W., Lily of the Valley Lodge. Meeting—Land League. Meeting—C. T. E. S. Situation Wanted—Gentleman's Nurse. Inaugural Ball Committees. Meeting—Union Lodge, A. O. U. W.

ACTIONS.

Sherburn & Smith—Farm Implement Co., etc. Bell & Co.—Vauban Cabinet.

BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS

J. Hyman, Jr.—Watches, Jewelry, etc.

L. L. Lewis & Co.—Garland Range.

Mechanic Store.—"Not by Chance."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INJUNCTION SUITS.—George Cadwalader appeared before the Board of Supervisors yesterday and stated that he had prepared two contracts with Digory Hobbs and Sacramento county, and John Rooney and Sacramento county, which had been signed by the parties mentioned, and it was wished by the Board to direct its Chairman to sign them for Sacramento county. The contractors provide that Rooney and Hobbs shall be held responsible and costs shall be paid by the county in the suits against certain hydraulic mines in which they are plaintiff. An indorsement was made on the contracts, and signed by George Cadwalader, stating that he was the author in the case, and that the work should be done under the contract which he had heretofore made with the county, after which the Board passed a resolution directing the Chairman to sign them as requested. Supervisor Christy, who was present, also gave his assent. After further deliberation before the Board, Mr. Cadwalader said the bed of the American river is now 20 inches lower than a year ago; that a deluge of clear water would wash out 15 or 20 feet lower; that the Sacramento river is running with a current of 10 miles per hour. The American river has cut out nearly 2 feet in depth; that as soon as the mines on the Yuba river could be stopped, the water would be entirely pure. He said there would probably be mines started at Iowa Hill, but at present there is no sign of any. The miners were asked if they had received reliable information that the mines had started at that place, he would take steps to enjoin them. He also said that there being a rumor that the new Gold Run Hydraulic Mining Company (limited), which had been engaged in suit with John Rooney was plaintiff, was in operation. He had sent a Deputy Sheriff from this place, and he had received and stated that the injunction had been obeyed.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors were in regular session yesterday, all the members present. Chairman Beckley offered a resolution in regard to grading the main roads. It was laid over for action until December 19th. George Cadwalader appeared, and asked that the Board direct its Chairman to sign a contract with Digory Hobbs and John Rooney, who would be defendant in suits which had been brought against hydraulic miners. A resolution directing the Chairman to sign the contracts was adopted. Mr. Cadwalader then stated that there was due him \$3,000 for fees under his contract, and requested the Board to pay him the amount. The motion was carried. On motion, the claim was allowed, as well as also the claims of Digory Hobbs for \$211, and John Rooney for \$143, all the members voting ay excepting Supervisor Christy. After adopting the following resolution—Supervisors adjourned, and adjourned. "Resolved, that the Board will attend in a body the hearing of the application for a restraining order in the case of E. M. Woodruff vs. The North Bloomfield Gravel and Hydraulic Mining Company and others, to be called in the Circuit Court of the United States on Monday next, the 11th inst., at San Francisco."

INAUGURAL BALL.—The committee to take full management of the inaugural ball to be given in honor of Governor-elect Stoneman, and which was authorized at the meeting of citizens, has been completed, and consists of the following: John Q. Brown, Chairman; E. F. Smith, Secretary; W. P. Coleman, Treasurer; J. R. Watson, J. B. Wright, John E. G. Blessing, John H. Carroll, James McGuire. At a meeting of the committee held at the office of W. P. Coleman yesterday morning, it was decided to hold the ball in the State Auditorium and Hydraulic Mining Company will be the caterers. The Court Committee from different cities and towns in the State was selected. Arrangements for the lithographing of invitations and tickets were made, and they will be ready soon. Secretary Smith was instructed to visit San Francisco and other necessary places in the interests of the movement.

LAND PATENTS.—Patents for agricultural lands have been received by Register Taylor, in this city, as follows: Felice Bernardi, Algon L. Brown, John Cox, Giuseppe Cuneo, Joseph Cuneo, C. C. Davis, Dyer, G. E. G. Blessing, Frank Green, Hugh P. Calligan, Corydon Hand, Jackson A. Hollan, Joseph Kneibene, Nelson Leslie, Louis Meiss, Wm. McCormick, Wm. Moran, Oscar C. Myers, Andrew Newhall, Aquilina Pappi, Jorgen W. Petersen, John P. Reilly, Elmon D. Shieland, Geo. W. Towle, L. B. Thillot, W. W. Tracy, George W. Boarman.

INCORPORATED.—Articles of incorporation were filed by the Secretary of State yesterday, by the Golden Gate Congregational Church of Oakland. Directors—H. L. Adams, L. P. Morris, G. S. Nalemitz, A. G. Bass. Also, articles by the Durant Halland Building Association. Directors—H. A. Palmer, T. H. Payne, T. M. Antieil, Geo. D. McCall, C. C. Wright. Principal place of business, Berkeley, Alameda county. Capital stock, \$20,000, divided into 2,000 shares.

NOTARIES APPOINTED.—Governor Perkins has appointed the following Notaries Public: A. C. Ruggles, for Yolo county, to reside at Woodland. W. F. Williams, for Ventura county, to reside at Santa Barbara. J. F. Winter, for San Joaquin county, to reside at Stockton. William Biles, for Sutter county, to reside at South Butte.

FREIGHT TO ARRIVE.—The following freight for Sacramento passed Odgen on the 5th instant as follows: For Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 150 barrels and 25 pieces pipe, 1 barrel bells; Case & Cram, 5 barrels whisky; Adams, McNeil & Co., 455 cases canned goods; 10 barrels brandy.

POLICE COURT.—The following business was transacted in the Police Court yesterday: Ah Lung, petty larceny, continued to December 13th; George Brown, battery, pleaded guilty, fined \$10; John Ingram, libel, held to answer, bailed off at \$50.

THE little children have not been forgotten at the Red House, for there is something to be opened out for them on Monday, where a 10 cent admission will go so far as 50 cents for other stores. They will allow them what it is when they call. One thing is a 75 cent doll for 25 cents.

EVERY quality, style and color desirable in blankets we are offering at least as some deal for them for. We would call your attention to our \$5 white blankets; also those at \$7. 50, \$8, \$10, \$11 and \$12. Hale Bros. & Co.

ALLMOND, the sewing-machine man, No. 306 J street, sells holiday goods as cheap as any one in the city, and, in addition, presents every retail cash purchaser of \$2.50 worth with prizes ranging in value from 10 cents to \$10.

THESE are but one place you can buy full-sized comforters, at 90 cents; 11-4 white blankets, \$10 per pair; 20 yards of good calico for \$1; creditor's sale. Anderson & Hamm.

Buy your toy wagons at Ackerman's, where you can get them for nearly one-half the price asked for by other dealers.

It is CONCEITED that the sest sp'ces to buy men's and boys' boots and shoes is the Blue House.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

The contested election case of Coglan vs. Beard occupied the attention of the Superior Court all day yesterday. The counting of the ballots has commenced, and Precincts 1, 12 and 2 have been completed. Objections are either made or considered, and exceptions taken, in the case of nearly every ballot counted. On some tickets on which the name of the candidate voted for has been written the name is spelled incorrectly. To each of these an objection is made. Then there is the "Peckey" ticket, the "Butler" ticket, the "Gibson" ticket, which are also reported to, beside the regular Republican ticket and the regular Democratic ticket. A separate tally is kept of the different spellings of the names.

The rest of the Republicans have passed a resolution demanding that J. Walton be paid a fee of \$100 for his services in the main floor of the Pacific Hotel roller skating for five months, on condition that he put in a new floor at his own expense.

A valuable cabinet is announced to be sold at public auction on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 10:30 A. M. Coglan, 203; Coglan, 10; Coglan, 2; Charles Coglan, 1; total, 318 M. R. Beard, 210; Beard, 2; Beard, 1; total, 213. I. H. Treat, 1; blacks, 6. Grand total, 530. Precinct 1½—O. M. Coglan, 203; Coglan, 3; total, 211. M. R. Beard, 222; Beard, 1; total, 223. J. B. Treat, 6. Grand total, 1; blinds, 2. Grand total, 442. Precinct 2—C. M. Coglan, 157; Coglan, 2; total, 159. M. R. Beard, 203; Beard, 3; Blained, 1; total, 207. Blanks, 6. Grand total, 372.

Official returns made by the Board of Supervisors gave the following vote: Precinct 1—Coglan, 309; Beard, 219. Precinct 1½—Coglan, 210; Beard, 222. Precinct 2—Coglan, 156; Beard, 207. Beard has lost 6 votes from the official count, and Coglan has gained 13, which are equivalent to gain of 19 for Coglan. Should there be no further change from the official count, Coglan will have a majority of 3.

A great deal of the time of the Court is taken up in the examination of the County Clerk's ledger to where the ballot boxes, the keys of the boxes, etc., have been since the election at which the ballots were cast. A number of election clerks have also been examined. In the case of the town of Washington, it was found that it had been opened. No record was made of this, but it is supposed to have been left unfastened when the canvass of the returns was made by the Board of Supervisors. An objection was made to counting a vote in one instance because the name of the voter did not appear on the list of voters, and the other writer wrote in the name of kind of ink, and another because the scratching of the name and the writing of the other was not done with a regulation Faber No. 2 pencil, but with a purple indelible one. Such objections are instantly overruled by the court, as they are not of sufficient weight to stop the counting of the votes.

VOLO COUNTY PROTECTION.—The bulkhead above the town of Washington will be finished to-day. Engineer J. R. Wilkinson will be present, and accept it in behalf of the Board of Supervisors of Yolo county. This bulkhead has been built for the purpose of keeping the water which runs through the break in the levee away from the town of Washington, and directing it into the delta. Its height is on an average about ten feet, with a length of over 1,000 feet. It is about twelve feet wide, and cribbed with pilings and plank. The work has been done under the direction of a committee of citizens appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

One thousand dollars was subscribed by the county, \$500 by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and \$1,900 by citizens of Washington, which makes the total amount expended \$3,400.

At the English break in the levee there is a small village above the town of Wash-

ington. Yolo county has erected a small dam, which is being constructed of brush placed with butts toward the water, and packed closely with soil, which in part holds them in position. The butts are closely compressed by the weight of the earth and a cap of stones, which are connected by a flat bar apart of inch and a half round iron. Behind the brush is a solid levee of earth rising to the height of the brush, and then extended sufficiently to the front to entirely cover the brush. The exterior bank will be sloped of three feet in height. The brush used will grow and thus make a living levee, bound together with the roots of the growing willows. The work is nearly completed.

AUCTIONS TO-DAY.—Bell & Co., auctioners, will sell to-day at 10:30 A. M., in front of their saleroom on J street, five work horses and a spring toothed plow, etc. Sherrin & Smith will have an auction sale to-day at 11 A. M., on the premises of James Haworth, two miles below Washington, Yolo county, comprising seven head of three-year-old cattle, seven fine head mitch cattle, one bull, two air gun, old saddle, etc. Two full-blood Jersey bull, two half-blood Jersey bull, two half-blood sheep, span work horses, farm wagons, sulky bay rake, new moving machine, Fairbanks's platform scales, patent churn, milk pails, etc.; three lots of loose hay, about thirty tons; also several lots of small farm tools. Lunch at 2 o'clock.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Jefferson Lake, an old and respected citizen of this county, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, about two miles below the city, on the River-side road. A few minutes previous to his death he was about the place as usual, tending to his work, when suddenly he was taken ill. He was placed upon a bed and received immediate attention, but all efforts to revive him proved futile. The deceased was over 75 years of age, and the father of Mrs. Ben Welch and Mrs. Nata Web, of this city. He has a younger married daughter, who resides at Honolulu.

LATE ARRESTS.—The following names were recorded on the slate at the station-house last night at 12 o'clock: John Ibrahim, libel, by officer Lee; Jim Gallagher, common drunk, by officer Eldred; Mary Ryan, disturbing the peace, by officers Fraze and Green.

ABOUT three weeks ago the Red House started in to offer some very fine bargains of a job lot of fine silks and other dress goods, which were to be sold at a low price. The sale was appreciated and goods went rapidly. To-day everything is eclipsed, as Mr. Gilman has received at least 100 cases of goods that were, fine head mitch cattle, which are to be sold at a much lower price than the market. To enumerate them would take a whole page of this paper. All will call and see prices on their heavier cloths for cloaks, drap d'ete silks, silk velvets, silk brocades, silk kerchiefs in fancy boxes, 500 cloths, delaine, and circulaires, ribbons, etc.; pocketbooks, hand towels, etc. Call early to avoid a rush.

RIGHT OPPORTUNITIES now offered at the Capital Wooden Mill, depot, 822 J street, in the line of good serviceable blankets. At the last sale the largest stock of superior white blankets, 1½ yards wide, of best materials, fine texture and of first-class workmanship, were on hand, but the fire prevented the final bleaching and finishing. The blankets are therefore just a shade below white of a full white. They will be sold at a very low price, and will be sold in large quantities.

ALWAYS in the lead! Down again!—Eight pounds fine crushed cubes or crushed sugar, \$1; 8½ pounds granulated sugar, \$1; 8½ pounds choice white N. O. sugar, \$1; 9½ pounds G. C. sugar, \$1; 10½ pounds nice E. sugar, \$1; California syrup, 80 cents a gallon; maple syrup, ½ gallon cans, 75 cents. Amore's mince-meat, Ritter's apple and peach butter, new raisins (California and imported), new citron, new lemon peel, new currants, at H. H. Paulk's, 814 K street.

A matinee this afternoon, and a final performance this evening. A decided improvement has been made at the theater, in the fixing of lights in the arch opening into the lobby. They cut off all possible draught and all the well-known makes we are offering are very low. Hale Bros. & Co.

THE DOILY FETE.—Turner Hall was crowded last night by visitors at the Doily's Fete. The Greenaway again delighted the spectators. A choice concert was given by Mrs. D. M. Ayer and Mrs. L. P. Howell, and Mrs. A. E. Steeson, of San Francisco. Mrs. Howell and Mrs. Ayer sang "A Night in the Woods," Mrs. Steeson sang "Tutto 'l Creato"; Mrs. Moore sang "Forever and Evermore"; by Tessie; Mrs. H. -well and Mrs. Steeson sang "Pimenti"; "The Stars in Heaven"; Mrs. Howell rendered "Tootsie" and "By the Bay"; and for a finale she sang "Ti Prego," by Cursich.

The visiting artists were well received by the audience, and none were more welcome than those bestowed upon Little Eva and Tony. A strange interest continues to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a popular play; a matinee this afternoon, and a final performance this evening. A decided improvement has been made at the theater, in the fixing of lights in the arch opening into the lobby. They cut off all possible draught and all the well-known makes we are offering are very low. Hale Bros. & Co.

CARRIED OFF!—Large lots of men's under-ware and hats but the Blue House got the coin, and everybody was satisfied. Low prices was the cause.

THE best values in table linen. We make a handsome assortment at very tempting prices. Hale Bros. & Co.

NAPKINS in great variety. Positively better than any offered by any house in Sacramento. Hale Bros. & Co.

BUY \$2.50 worth of holiday goods at Allmond's, No. 806 J street, and draw a \$10 prize.

SHAWLS, 40 cents on the dollar. Remember at the creditor's sale. Anderson & Hamm.

BUY YOUR TOYS at Ackerman's, 629 J street.*

CREDITORS' SALE, 40 cents on the dollar. Anderson & Hamm.

PRICES of round crown, stiff hats reduced to a yard. Anderson & Hamm.

GRAY FLANNEL—10 cents a yard; silk and wool mixtures, 50 cents a yard; broadcapes, 10 cents a yard. Anderson & Hamm.

VISIT Allmond, the sewing-machine man, No. 806 J street, before you buy Holiday goods of any kind. It will pay big.

CHASEY'S MAPLE RUM, with TULU, is unrivaled for coughs and colds.

BUY your holiday presents at Ackerman's.

CONCISE LOCALS.

Fifty-three emigrant passengers will arrive tomorrow.

The Sacramento river still marks 8 feet 6 inches, there having been no change in the past week.

The "Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary" was celebrated at St. Rose's church yesterday.

In the Superior Court yesterday Judge Davis stated that he expected to send in his resignation soon, to take effect on the 15th instant.

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OUR BOOK TABLE.

ANCIENT ART—POEMS—NOVELS—MISS MITFORD—BOYS' BOOKS.

About Common Schools—Book About the Border—New Cook Book—A Christmas Song.

"A Red-Letter Day" is the title of a volume of poems by Lucia Harwood Fiske, the title being that of the initial letter of the book, which is also the name of the author, from the press of A. Williams & Co., Boston, and is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, at \$1.50. "Genera Fossils" will be remembered in Sacramento as one of its citizens, it is earliest year, and an officer of California, a number of years ago. Several of his poems appeared in the columns of this journal some years ago. Perhaps the best of his efforts are those gathered in this neat volume. There are thirty-one in number. A few extracts will give the style of Mr. Fiske, who has poetic qualities of a good order. From "Drifting" we take eight lines:

Across San Pablo's heaving breast
I see the home lights gleam,
As the sole garment of the night
Dances on the water stream.

The daylight on his royal couch
In crimson glory dies,
While northward on belated wing
The sad-violet bittersweet flies.

These lines are from Padre Kino, and exemplify the narrative style:

At the end of long and winding roads,
So remote, legend of traditions,
Two hundred years ago, and more,
Along Pimeria's arid shore.

There seem an hundred white-walled missions.
Through which the sun sets in desert lands,
Where roamed three tribes intent on pillage,
From Illinois's snows to Gila's sands,

Traversed by powdered hands,
Blooms fete with joyful village,
And where the indigo bloom
Once lit the waste with untold lustres,

Another day, another scene,
From meadows rank with tasseled corn,
And hillsides flushed with purple clusters.

These verses open the poetical "Summer's Fort,"

I stood by the old fort's crumbling wall,
On the eastern verge of the town;

The sun through cloths in the ruined hall,
Flecked with light the rafters brown,

And, sitting with gold the oak floor,
Seemed to furnish the place anew;

While the shadows of the half closed door,
Building their nests, the swallows flew.

The poem "El Rio Sacramento" thus opens:

Where ice-clad summits greet the moon,
And where the beet of crags look down
On the eastern verge of the town;

This banting of the clouds is here,
Forth from its granite cradle creeps—

At first in play it laughs and leaps,
And then it grows more serious—

Down silent,unless it glides,

And under long edge grasses hides,

Where as yet the quivering wings

Quiver above its hidden home.

From L. Prang & Co., Boston, the well known art publishers, we have samples of their prize Christmas cards, in chrome work. These are the result of the last prize Christmas card exhibition held at the American Art Association, New York, in November. The highest prize was \$2,000, and it was taken by Miss Dora Wheeler for a Christmas design. A copy of this is among the art specimens now on hand. The second and third prizes were won by Miss Mary C. Parker, Boston, and were purchased by Alfred Prang, Boston. There are samples also of the four popular prize cards for which awards were made. All these cards are elegant, and while the designs are beautiful and artistic in a high sense, we must accept the publisher's full as much as the price credit for the excellence of the point of these cards in chrome-lithography. The London *Queen* was forced to confess that "in beauty of execution, artistic conception and imaginative rendering," the Prang work distance anything known to the English public in this particular art. Christmas cards are very popular, especially those placed largely of more expensive gifts, and their popularity evinces a conviction on the part of the people that this form of friendship's tribute is fully appreciated by those who can give it. We give a description of but one of the cards for 1882 that which took the first prize: "The leading thought, symbolically rendered, is that of the light of the world rising to dissipate the darkness which envelopes poverty-stricken man. A pale star rises from the earth on the globe and hangs against a barren, star-laden tree, gaze intently in an agony of expectation towards a vision in the clouds of the Virgin with the Christ Child in her arms. Two thinly-clad little children, frightened by what they see, shrink back in terror from their mother's side, in search of safety and protection. The contrast between these groups—one of heavenly beauty and promise in a sun of light, the other of poverty, intense expectation, fear and desolation, produces a most striking effect. Both girls are surrounded by floating clouds filled with joyous spirits, and by a border quite original in conception, which completes the design most harmoniously."

The Friendship of Mary Russell Mitford, as recorded in Letters from Her Literary Correspondents, is a volume edited by Rev. A. G. Lathrop, and published by Houghton & Oakes, New York, and is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. Miss Mitford was one of the best of the female writers of her day, and among the purest and highest of all. Born in 1787, in 1800 she issued three volumes of poems, which met with severe criticism by the journals of her native England, but survived it all. Her "Forscar," "Rienzi," "Julian," and "Charles," all tragedies, were well received. These were followed by her stories and sketches, and she soon established a strong claim upon the sympathies of the people by her graphic style, her charming simplicity and her purity of tone and thoughts. She drew her literary materials from life, and her sketches were the most cultured and talented. These letters to such a woman, giving, as they do, a glimpse at her inner literary life, are full of interest, and bring the reader into contact with the minds of such as M. St. Quintin, Col. Lovell, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Mayne, Kemble, Dr. Milner, Mrs. Hemans, Douglas Jerrold, Miss Swickard, Miss Martinus, Lady Dacre Mrs. Trelliss, Mrs. Tillyer, Miss Egerton, James Fields, Miss. Du Quincey, Sargent Talfourd, Mrs. Howitt, and many others.

"The Children and Their Teachers" is a story told by Byron A. Brooks, A. M., author of "King Saul," a tragedy. It many respects it is a remarkable work. It is an incisive, and in some parts, a bitter criticism, of our common school system as regards the methods of teaching and the political control of the affairs appertaining to them. In the form of a story in which children are the chief actors, the more glaring errors of the school system are laid bare. One class of private schools is also reviewed, and even more severely. We are by no means inclined to endorse as appropriate all attacks made when we find the book is full of suggestion of truth, and should be read by parents and teachers alike.

"Julian and Charles," all tragedies, were well received. These were followed by her stories and sketches, and she soon established a strong claim upon the sympathies of the people by her graphic style, her charming simplicity and her purity of tone and thoughts. She drew her literary materials from life, and her sketches were the most cultured and talented.

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"The Quiet Hour." The "Mexican" prizes have not yet been awarded, simply because of the vast labor entailed in making the judgment. Some 7,000 words have to be examined and frequently numerous authorities consulted to settle such question as the possibility of a single word. Thus far about half the lists have been passed upon, and the others are receiving as rapid consideration as it is possible to give them.

Answers to November 25th.

1470. Coal oil.
1471. C, co, con, cong, conge, congee, conges.
1472. Paw, ago, sir, sod. (Password).
1473. C
A H A
A B A C
C H A C O N E
A C O R N
A N N
E

1474. K A M
C A R A C
K R A T A S
A R A B I N E
M A T I N E
C A N E D
S E E

New Jangles.

1475. Baaing, by Quiz: If paws were whole the mill would overrun us; Head—If we are this, good men will shun us; once more, and the meaning clear, is "want of reverence void of fear."

1476. Number 11 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank. Literally this word is counted.

1477. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1478. Number 12 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1479. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1480. Number 13 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1481. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1482. Number 14 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1483. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1484. Number 15 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1485. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1486. Number 16 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1487. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1488. Number 17 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1489. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1490. Number 18 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1491. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1492. Number 19 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1493. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1494. Number 20 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1495. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1496. Number 21 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1497. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1498. Number 22 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1499. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1500. Number 23 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1501. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1502. Number 24 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1503. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1504. Number 25 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1505. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1506. Number 26 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1507. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1508. Number 27 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1509. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1510. Number 28 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1511. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1512. Number 29 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1513. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1514. Number 30 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1515. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1516. Number 31 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1517. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1518. Number 32 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1519. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1520. Number 33 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1521. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1522. Number 34 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1523. Charade, by F. M. S.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

1524. Number 35 (eleven letters), by Rose: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a Venetian bank.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THANKSGIVING—MASONIC CEREMONIES—
A GRAND REVIEW.

**Curious Exhibits—The Garfield Fair—
strange Masquerade—Congress—
Personal Gossip.**

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1882.

Here we have had cold, clear sunshine for Thanksgiving Day, with our first snow-storm banished along the sides of the streets. Fortunately it was a day without the sharp winds which so often blow upon us in this Potomac basin, through gaps in the Virginia mountains, and the visiting Commanderies of Knights Templar, who are here in compliment to the Garfield Monument Fair at the Capitol, were able to carry out the programme of their parade with no apparent discomfort or risk to health. There were 1,500 Sir Knights in procession, divided and arranged as follows: Grand Marshal, Eminent Sir Robert Boyd at the head, with a staff of half a dozen Eminent Sire, followed by Washington Commander, No. 7, as escort; and Schroeder's military band; Columbia Commandery, No. 2, which, and the De Molay mounted Commandery, are the

FAVORITES OF THE CAPITAL;

Potomac Commandery, No. 3, of Georgetown; Old Dominion Commandery, No. 11, of Alexandria, attended by the Baltimore Band; delegates from Virginia, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Jersey Commanderies; Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, and Maryland, No. 1; Monumental Commandery, No. 3, Baltimore; Grand Commandery of Maryland; St. John's Commandery, No. 4; Kadash Commandery, No. 29, of Philadelphia; Mary Commandery, No. 36, of the same city, with nearly 1,000 members; and the Washington Commandery, No. 54, of Philadelphia. Then followed the mounted Knights, viz: De Molay Commandery, No. 4, of this city, and the famous Corinthian Chasseur Commandery, of Philadelphia. They started at high noon from Massachusetts avenue, at the point where it intersects with Connecticut avenue—marching thence to K street, along that thoroughfare to Washington Circle, thence along Pennsylvania avenue and the south end of the Capitol to the east front, where an immense crowd had gathered on the steps to witness the review. The judges in

THE DRILL CONTEST,

Right Eminent Commander Peyton S. Coles, Judge Advocate-General Swain and Major Clapp were awaiting them in a commanding position on one of the abutments at the side of the main entrance steps.

The Knights presented a remarkably fine appearance. Not a break or waver was observable in the whole line. Passing the point of review, it marched round the grounds, forming a cordon which completely encircled that half of the parking. The following award was decided upon by the judges, after consultation and a comparison of notes:

A parade and review of Knights Templar, held in Washington, D. C., on November 25, 1882, and of the mounted regiments, awards at the prizes were awarded; it was determined that, considering the nature of the parade and review, the judges make no award, but, however, a verdict of men in rank; second, marching; third, general appearance. Upon this basis the award is as follows:

First—Mary Commandery, No. 36, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second—Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Washington, D. C.

Third—Corinthian Chasseur Commandery No. 54, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. G. SWAIN,

POTOMAC COMMANDERY, NO. 3, OF VIRGINIA,

W. H. CLAPP.

The appearance of this procession as it passed along Pennsylvania avenue, a broad and noble thoroughfare, rich in stately historic associations, was fine indeed. The buildings along the avenue are comparatively insignificant. It is a business street, and our local business is on the scale of ordinary provincial towns, but nearly every house had

FLAGS DISPLAYED.

In front, and the very asphaltum of the pavements is eloquent with the departed tread of great national pageants. The largest of these since the review of the grand army at the close of the war, was on Garfield's inauguration day—so soon to be followed by the furious rattle of marching wheels conveying surgeons and high officers of government with lightning speed to the Potomac depot, at the appalling summons, "The President is shot!" An eye-witness of this alarmed and significant rush, it is to me one of the most striking memories of all the tragedy. To-day is undoubtedly the culminating day of the fair, and it is the only day whose receipts have equaled its proportion of the expected. The favorable weather, and the surface of the building, will enterprising bearing Garfield's name, at two prominent causes of this ill success. In going through the exhibition, in which much that is cheap and tawdry abounds against some that is really fine, I cannot help thinking of the sarcastic inflection of voice and lifting of the corners of the upper lip with which Garfield himself, had he seen a similar demonstration over any other man, would have said, "Isn't it about time for this flap doocle to meet?" The most

INTERESTING DISPLAY.

Is that made by the Life-saving and Signal Services, in which in miniature their distinctive mechanism is shown; and the Heliotrope Art Gallery of J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. A small breech-loading cannon, in the passage leading from the Rotunda to the Custom-house library, cast in 1490, and used by Cortez, in his invasion of Mexico, attracts many military men. The Rotunda is the picture gallery of the occasion, and against its circular walls maroon hangings hide the historic paintings which belong there, and an array of paintings loaned for the occasion occupy their places. A Meissner from the collection of Mrs. A. T. Stewart is prominent among these; also a fine life-size portrait of George Bancroft, and the temperature ladies' portrait of Mrs. Hawley, which was forced upon the White House, and has found a new abiding place in the Green Parlor, now used as a dressing-room for President Arthur's lady guests on formal occasions. Portraits of President Garfield, by Andrews and by Mrs. Fassett, artist of the Electoral Commission, occupy places of prominence; and Garfield busts, in marble, bronze, and terra cotta, look up everywhere, the largest of them having to itself a pedestal in the center of the room. A platform six feet in height runs round the hall in front of the busts, to protect them from injury. The Hall of Statuary, the former House of Representatives, with its normal statues covered up nearly to their heads, is utilized for booths apportioned among the various States, Ohio, is as natural, having the largest. Terra cotta colored pavilions surround and differentiate these booths. There is much

BEAUTY OF FLAGS

And showy hangings; and everywhere are pretty women—not the creme de la creme of fashionable society in most instances—but rather of the departmental grade, who make coaxing overtures to strangers to a relic of the fair, or to "take a chance" in some of the innumerable articles for raffle. It is novel, if not edifying, that right in the hall of the Clay, Adams, and John Randolph and Washington, who gave their memorable utterances in the earlier days of the republic, you now have the opportunity of "voting" (for a pecuniary consideration) carriage-blanket to the most popular livery-stable keeper in the District, and a gold-headed cane to the most popular male teacher; and various other blood-bought privileges just as thrilling. You will also enjoy, perhaps, the en-

thusiastic statement in the local press of Sunday last, that "Mrs. S. W. Dorsey was the central figure in Statuary Hall Saturday afternoon at the grand opening, and presided over the Arkansas table in a costume of

GOLD BROCADE AND BLUE SATIN,
With trimmings of point lace, and ornaments of large solitaire diamonds." Mrs. Dorsey's husband, the co-partner of Brady in the star route master, lies ill of sore eyes and nervous prostration at his residence here. He is still the acting head of the Republican organization in Arkansas. The whole scene seems to me like an insane masquerade of the Penates of the republic, and the Capitol is as dismored and unshorn of dignity as was Noah when drunk with wine. The Senate and Supreme Court have declined to permit the use of their portion of the building. There is a "No thoroughfares" order very strictly carried out in their august presence. Wednesdays were to have been Bicycle day par excellence, but it was snowy, and was abandoned, returning to the city prison and fire engine house, and the upper floor to the Council Chamber and offices for Clerk, Chief of Police, etc.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Chinaman Hanged for Murder—Snatched by Rat Poison—Fire at Various Points—Death of an Ex-Assemblyman—The Vice Regal Party Home-bound—A Brakeman Loses an Arm—Fall from a Vessel's Rigging—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Execution at San Rafael—A Chinaman Hanged for the Murder of a Fellow Convict.

SAN RAFAEL, December 8th.—On October 18, 1880, a Chinese convict named Ah Mow was found in his cell in the State Prison at San Quentin in a dying condition, being fearfully cut with a knife. At the same time another Chinese convict, named Hong Ah Duck, reported to the Captain of the yard that he was passing Ah Mow's cell (Mow) made an assault upon him with a knife, when he killed him in self-defense. Ah Duck was sent to the jail for two years and three months. He came here a tolerably wiry, athletic-looking Chinaman, with a wild eye and a defiant air. His long imprisonment in the cell had faded from his eyes, and the defiant air had disappeared forever. His skin, once swarthy, had been bleached to a pale, sickly yellow. His flesh, that was full and hard, had now wasted away, like a hobby-harrowing, and was drawn. During the prison week, he had been visited by the Rev. J. S. McDonald and a Chinese missionary, who have prayed with him. He had been furnished with a Chinese testament. A new departure was made in his case, and he was given a wonderful change. The light had faded from his eyes, and the defiant air had disappeared forever. His skin, once swarthy, had been bleached to a pale, sickly yellow. His flesh, that was full and hard, had now wasted away, like a hobby-harrowing, and was drawn. During the prison week, he had been visited by the Rev. J. S. McDonald and a Chinese missionary, who have prayed with him. He had been furnished with a Chinese testament. A new departure was made in his case, and he was given a wonderful change. The light had faded from his eyes, and the defiant air had disappeared forever. His skin, once swarthy, had been bleached to a pale, sickly yellow. His flesh, that was full and hard, had now wasted away, like a hobby-harrowing, and was drawn. During the prison week, he had been visited by the Rev. J. S. McDonald and a Chinese missionary, who have prayed with him. He had been furnished with a Chinese testament. 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